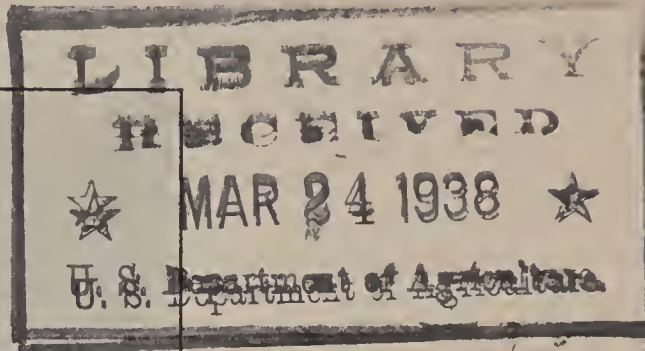


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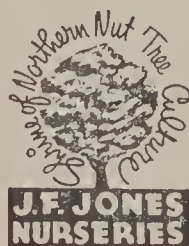
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PRICE LIST » « SPRING 1938



NUT TREES

J. F. JONES
P. O. Box 356



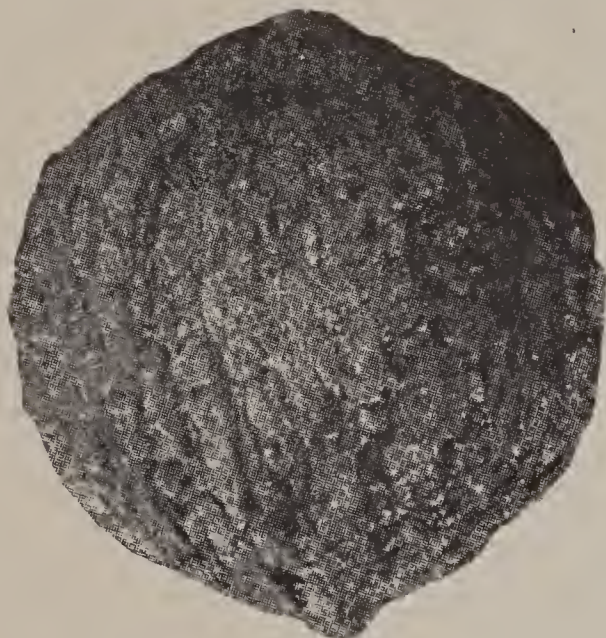
NURSERIES
Lancaster, Pa.

'' BUY DIRECT FROM THE GROWER ''

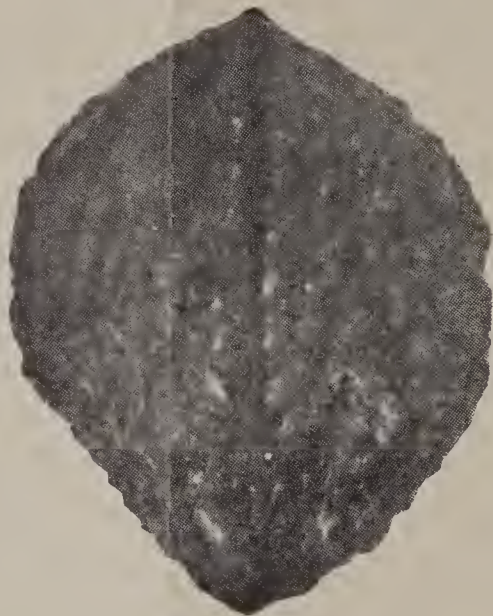
BLACK WALNUTS

THOMAS: The largest nut of the varieties listed. The tree is the fastest grower of the lot. The nut husks better than average and makes a good appearance when sold in the shell.

OHIO: Good grower, very symmetrical tree. Nut of medium size, very light colored kernel. Husk of nut thick. Good bearer.



Thomas



Stabler

STABLER: The slowest in growth of the varieties listed. Foliage more graceful—about half the size of the Thomas foliage. Nut an excellent cracker. Bears a number of one lobed nuts. Slower coming into bearing than above two trees. Does well where well taken care of and fertilized.

TEN EYCK: Tree a very symmetrical grower. Nuts slightly smaller than Thomas.

| | each | per 10 |
|-------------------------|--------|---------|
| 3 to 4 ft. tall | \$1.75 | \$15.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft. tall | 2.00 | 17.50 |
| 5 to 6 ft. tall | 2.25 | 20.00 |
| 6 to 7 ft. tall | 2.50 | 22.50 |
| 7 to 8 ft. tall | 3.50 | 30.00 |
| 8 to 10 ft. tall | 4.00 | 35.00 |
| 10 to 12 ft. tall | 4.50 | 40.00 |

(for trees in quantity lots, write for prices)

ENGLISH WALNUTS

ALPINE: A local variety. The nut is rather rough-shelled and fills quite well. This is a very good variety.

Planting and Care of Nut Trees

It is important that nut trees be handled and planted carefully to get the best results. Keep the roots moist and expose as little as possible to sun or wind in handling. The holes should be dug amply wide to accommodate the roots and a few inches deeper than the roots are long. No manure or other coarse material should be used in the holes about the roots. A few handfuls of bone meal or tankage, mixed with the soil about the roots, will do no harm and will give good results. Only good top soil should be used in filling the holes, and this must be well firmed about the roots, while the tree is being planted by tamping with the spade or shovel handle or a tamping stick with a smooth, rounded end, that will allow the earth to be well tamped and at the same time, not bruise the roots. Most failures in transplanting are due to the planter not firming the earth well about the roots of the tree or from using water in the holes as the trees are being planted. If water is used and the soil handled while wet, it will harden and shrink away from the roots in drying. For the same reason, trees should never be planted soon after a heavy rain, or at any time when the ground is very wet. If trees arrive when the ground is very wet, heel them in or put in the cellar till the ground is in condition to plant. If the ground is dry, so much the better for planting, and trees may be watered after they are planted. Remove a shovel of earth on two sides of the tree, and a foot or more away; fill the holes with water and after this has soaked in, put the dirt back, leaving a loose mulch on top. If the clay is thrown out and away from the holes, and only top soil used in filling the holes,—taking this top soil from a circle surrounding the tree, when the tree is planted, it will be surrounded by a depression or basin a few inches below the surface level. This is a decided advantage, with such trees as the pecan, walnut and persimmon, as I have found by several years experience. These trees may be planted this way either spring or fall, and on any land not naturally wet. Trees planted in this way not only live better, but grow much faster, as the basin about the tree gathers both moisture and fertility during rains, and is eventually filled up with the most fertile soil. This method of planting is especially desirable where trees are to be grown without cultivation. It is possible, by this method of planting, supplemented with an annual mulch, to grow vigorous trees and profitable orchards easily and cheaply on rough, cheap land, that would be quickly ruined by erosion, if cultivated. By sowing sweet clover or other strong growing legumes, a plentiful supply of mulching material can be grown right where it is needed, and at the same time, the land improved and built up.

NUT TREES MUST HAVE THE TOPS REDUCED or cut back, either before or after planting. This forces an early and stronger growth and induces the formation of new feeding roots and the tree is well established in its new location much sooner. If the top over-balances the root system to any appreciable extent, the over-taxed roots will simply become exhausted and no new roots will form, with the result, that even though the tree may live, it will linger along several years before getting started. The top should be reduced one-half or two-thirds depending upon the size of the tree and its root system.

TRAINING THE TREES

A four or five foot tree, when cut back to two feet, will usually throw out several strong shoots, and this is just what is wanted. These shoots, being low, induce a quicker and stronger root formation and a sturdier tree. The head of the tree will not be wanted

so low, but all growth should be allowed to remain until the tree is well established. The most vigorous shoot may then be selected and trained to form the future tree. This can be trained up-right, by tying to a stake where necessary. The tree should become well established in its new location by the end of the second growing season, when the surplus shoots may be removed and all of the sap thrown into the shoot selected to form the tree.

How to Succeed with Nut Trees

Because we see the black walnut, the pecan and the hickories growing in a wild or natural state, and occasionally bearing good crops of nuts, under adverse conditions, some people seem to think that these trees do not require any care or attention. While this is true as regards the trees when established, at least if they are planted on good land, the young trees should have some attention till they are established. When the trees are poorly planted on old, worn out land, and left to shift for themselves, failure will be the result, and the same is true of any other tree or trees. The principal requirements for success with nut trees is soil fertility. The nut tree is a natural engine of production and, with the help of sunlight and moisture, can turn the crude soil salts and fertility into a finished and highly concentrated food product, but we cannot expect the tree to produce large or regular crops unless the soil fertility is kept up, any more than we can expect the gas engine to run without gas or oil. However, it is not necessary or even advisable to delay the planting of the nut orchard because the land to be planted is not fertile. By using some food fertilizer such as bone meal or tankage, mixed with the soil around the roots in planting the trees, we can supply the fertility necessary for good tree growth at once, and very cheaply, as two or three quarts of this material is sufficient for average size trees, and by mulching the ground around the trees with stable manure, grass, straw, leaves or other material, sufficient moisture can be maintained for good tree growth without cultivating the land. This annual mulch, rotting on the surface, quickly builds up the soil about the tree, and by growing Sweet Clover or other legumes the land can be built up to a high state of fertility with very little expense and while the trees are growing. Nut trees do not require cultivation and, being planted 40 to 50 feet apart, in orchard form, the young trees use only a small portion of the area for several years, and this gives ample time and opportunity to build up the soil in a natural way, and at the same time no time is lost in bringing the orchard forward. When these trees are planted on good farm land, one can continue to crop the land for several years if desired, and the distance given the nut trees in orchard form makes them little in the way of cultivating farm or truck crops for several years.

I mention Sweet Clover especially in connection with soil improvement, because, in my experience, it is the only legume that does well on old worn out or gullied fields. Sweet clover is really a wonderful plant, as it not only takes well on poor, worn soils, but it will grow 6 or 8 feet tall. The unhulled seed is the best to use. We sow this at the rate of one-half bushel to the acre, right on the hard ground, without any preparation whatever, with excellent results.

When mulching trees be sure to keep the mulch about four inches from the trunk of the tree. Often mice like to harbor in the mulch and will eat the bark from the tree if the mulch lays against the tree.

ORDER BLANK

Date

J. F. JONES NURSERIES

LANCASTER, PA.

Amount Enclosed

\$

Ship by.....

(State how you wish your order shipped, otherwise we will ship as we deem best)

Name

(Prefex Mr., Mrs. or Miss and write plain)

Street or R. D. _____ Town _____

Express Office **County**..... **State**

If out of variety ordered shall we substitute nearest variety of equal value?.....or return money?.....

[illegible]

TESTIMONIALS

The Expression That Counts

From Chicago, Ill., November 25, 1935

"The trees which you sent to me on the 11th arrived in Arkansas while I was there and it is a pleasure for me to tell you they came in splendid condition and have been planted in a most careful and painstaking way in the very best of soil. I never saw a better root system and cannot help but compliment you on the careful way in which they were packed and arrived as the moss was still quite damp and the roots in no wise injured."

From Madison, Wisconsin, January 5, 1936

"I wish to thank you for the fine nut trees you sent me last spring. The packing was splendid and they arrived in nice condition. Please send me your 1936 catalogue. I expect to order a few more trees this spring."

From Philadelphia, Pa., January 17, 1936

"The trees which you sent to my client are fine looking ones and I am sure they will far outstrip the one year ones which I got from another source. Certainly, we have had ample moisture this winter to give them a good start."

From La Porte, Ind., November 14, 1935 (freight shipment 10 days on road)

"Sorry I got worried, for the trees arrived this morning in perfect condition and are certainly fine looking. Thank you so much. May have room for more in the spring."

We wish to thank our customers and friends for the business they have extended to us. It is always our aim to produce trees just as fine as growing conditions will permit. We take pleasure in helping those interested with cultural suggestions and varietal selection for given sections of the country.

THE J. F. JONES NURSERIES

**Specializing in the growing of Improved Varieties of
Nut Trees, Fruit Tree Seedlings and Cherry Trees**

**Bell Phone
Lancaster 3-1305**

**P. O. Box 356
Lancaster Pa.**

ORDER BLANK

Date

J. F. JONES NURSERIES

LANCASTER, PA.

Amount Enclosed

\$.....

Ship by

(State how you wish your order shipped,
otherwise we will ship as we deem best)

Name

(Prefex Mr., Mrs. or Miss and write plain)

Street or R. D. _____ Town _____

Express Office **County**..... **State**

If out of variety ordered shall we substitute nearest variety of equal value?.....or return money?.....

[illegible]

WILTZ MAYETTE: A favorite variety because of its fine quality and clean shell of the nut. A "Diamond" brand.

| | each | per 10 |
|-----------------------|--------|---------|
| 3 to 4 ft. tall | \$2.00 | \$17.50 |
| 4 to 5 ft. tall | 2.25 | 20.00 |
| 5 to 6 ft. tall | 2.50 | 22.50 |
| 6 to 8 ft. tall | 2.75 | 25.00 |

FILBERTS

These plants attain more the growth of a peach tree. They can be used in small corners in the lawn, as fillers in a nut or fruit tree orchard, as a screen hedge or in any other desirable place where a tree of this type can be planted. They bear early.

BARCELONA: Large nut of the round type.

DUCHILLY: Nut large and long.

DAVIANA: Nut medium. One of the best pollenizers for Barcelona.

ITALIAN RED: Nut long and very attractive.

WHITE AVELINE: Nut medium to small. Fine pollenizer.

JONES HYBRIDS: A group of hybrid filberts selected for their good quality and very promising.

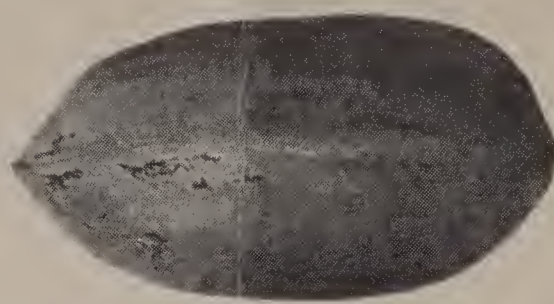
NOTE: Plant two or three varieties of filberts for proper pollination. If you are not familiar with varieties we will be glad to select the proper plants for you.

Cultural directions with each shipment.

| | each | per 10 |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|
| 2 to 3 ft. tall | \$1.00 | \$9.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft. tall | 1.25 | 10.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft. tall | 1.50 | 12.00 |
| 5 to 6 ft. tall | 1.75 | 15.00 |
| 6 to 8 ft. tall | 2.00 | 17.50 |

NORTHERN PECANS

Beautiful shade trees. They bear good crops here at Lancaster. We are offering several varieties: Butterick, Busseron, Greenriver,



Indiana, Posey. All have merit. If you have no choice we will select the variety best suited to your climatic conditions.

HICANS

Hickory x pecan hybrids. We have selected two varieties, the Marquardt and Pleas. The pleas variety is worthy of selection for its ornamental value alone.

HICKORIES

FAIRBANKS: A cross between the shagbark and bitternut. Due to its hybridity it is a very fast growing tree and early bearer. The nut is of very fine quality.

Prices of hickory, hican and pecan trees.

| | each | per 10 |
|-----------------------|--------|---------|
| 3 to 4 ft. tall | \$2.25 | \$20.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft. tall | 2.50 | 22.50 |
| 5 to 6 ft. tall | 2.75 | 25.00 |
| 6 to 8 ft. tall | 3.00 | 27.50 |

PERSIMMONS

EARLY GOLDEN: This is a round type of fruit and of excellent flavor. Ripens about the middle to latter part of September here.

LAMBERT: This is the largest of the two varieties we are growing. Fruit ripens later in the season.

| | each |
|-----------------------|--------|
| 1 to 2 ft. tall | \$1.75 |
| 2 to 3 ft. tall | 2.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft. tall | 2.25 |
| 4 to 5 ft. tall | 2.50 |
| 5 to 6 ft. tall | 2.75 |
| 6 to 8 ft. tall | 3.00 |